#### A Sketch of His Turbulent and Murderous Career.

The following dispatch has been received from St. Paul, Minn.: Sitting Bull, the famous Sioux chief, who has had more to do with instigating and keeping alive the widespread disaffection among the Indians of the Northwest than any other of his race, was killed a few days ago by Indian police

was killed a few days ago by Indian police while resisting arrest.

The information comes from two sources to General Miles. The first dispatch was from Pierre, South Dakots, and was simply to the effect that Sitting Bull and his son had been killed by the Indian police. The second telegram, from Standing Rock Agency, was more circumstanticl.

According to this second telegram, Major McLauchlin's Indian police went to Sitting

McLaughlin's Indian police went to Sitting Bull's campat Grand River, about forty-five miles from Standing Rock, with instructions to capture Sitting Bull. They were followed and supported at a short distance by two troops of cavalry under Captain Fechet, and the infantry, under Colonel Drum, followed in the rear of the cavalry. The move was made pursuant to instructions received from headquarters, it having been learned that Sitting Bull intended leading about three hundred Indians into the Bad Lands to join the hostile Indians. It was deemed advisable to arrest him before this movement could be made, and the Indian police were ordered to

make his arrest at once.

The police succeeded in arresting Sitting Bull, but his followers tried to rescue him. In the fight which ensued Sitting Bull was shot and left lying, apparently dead, upon the ground. Five of the Indian police were also shot in the fight.

also shot in the fight. Indian Commissioner Morgan received at Washington from Indian Agent McLaughlin the following dispatch, dated Fort Yates, Indian police arrested Sitting Bull at his

Indian police arrested Sitting Bull at his camp, forty miles from the Agency, this morning at daylight. His followers attempted his rescue and fighting commenced. Four policemen were killed and three wounded. Eight Indians were killed, including Sitting Bull and his son, Crowfoot, and several others wounded. The police were surrounded for some time but maintained their ground unsome time, but maintained their ground unsome time, but maintained their ground un-til relieved by United States troops, who now have possession of Sitting Bull's camp, with all the women, children and property. Sitting Bull's followers, probably one hun-dred men, deserted their families and fied up the Grand River. The police behaved nobly, and great credit is due them.

Sitting Bull's Turbulent Career. Sitting Bull (Tatonka Otanka), who for many years was the cruel and wily leader of many years was the cruei and why leader of the outlaw Sioux, was born in Dakots in 1837, near old Fort George, and was the son of Jumping Bull. When he was fourteen years old he killed an enemy and his name was then changed from The Sacrad Stand to Sitting Bull. Sitting Bull's followers were outlaws from all the Sioux bands, and, with faw excentions never entered into treaty with few exceptions never entered into treaty relations with the Government. He was not relations with the Government. He was not recognized as a chief by such leaders as Red Cloud, Spotted Tail and Young-Man-Afraid-of-His-Horses until about 1869, and prior to that time he was often in open conflict with them. With their recognition his supremacy over the bad Sioux was assured.

Sitting Bull began to figure as a bad chief divisorthe Civil War. during the Civil War.

In 1867 Sitting Bull threatened the Gallatin Valley in Montana, and in 1868 he at-tacked the settlement of Muscleshell and suftacked the settlement of Musclessell and suf-fered defeat. After this defeat he lost prestige. In 1869 and 1870 he devoted him-self principally to the slaughter of the Crows, the Mandans, the Rees, the Shoshones and all other tribes friendly to the whites, varying this work by an occasional attack on the Missouri River forts. In 1874 he drove the Crows from the agency and reservation and made war on all peaceable Indians. He spent the summer of 1875 in attacks on the Crow Agency and on Montana settlers. In 1876 Sitting Bull again took up arms

against the whites and friendly Indians. In against the whites and friendly Indians. In June of that year he defeated and massacred on the Little Big Horn nearly all of General Custer's alvance party of General Terry's column, which was sent against them. He was pursued by General Terry, but with part of his band he escaped into British territory. In 1880, though the mediation of Dominion officials he surrendered on the promise of officials, he surrendered on the promise of pardon, and was taken to Standing Rock Agency, where most of the remaining years of his life were passed. Undoubtedly Sitting Bull was the most

wily and astute Indian in the Sioux Nation.
Gall will now undoubtedly succeed the once powerful Sioux chief.

# Later Details of the Fight. The expedition which started from Standing Rock Agency, South Dakota, for Sitting Bull's

lonely camp, forty miles distant, to take him dead or alive, was no haphazard force of semi-savage Indian police. The whole affair was a carefully planned military manceuvre originating with no less a person than General Miles himself, sanctioned by the War Department and authorized by the President's Cabinet.

Before Sitting Bull's dated adherents had

a chance to realize the situation the Indian police had pulled their panting animals up short on all sides of the Chief's abode. No time was wasted in ceremony. The proud old medicine man was hustled out, hoisted on a pony, and in a moment faced toward civilization. He raged and spluttered in a fury for a moment, then, straightening up, shouted not for help, but a command to his followers.

Despite the threatening of the police and Winchesters directed at his head and those of his kinsmen, the old man retained his presence of mind and with powerful voice continue to direct his own rescue. Sudden-ly there was a puff of smoke beside a tree nd the sharp crack of a Winchester. A po liceman at Sitting Bull's right, grasping the Chief's bridle, reeled in the saddle, and, pling over, was trampled under the hoofs of the ponies, now in the mad helter skelter of retreat from the village. The shot was in-stantly answered by the police at the blan-keted tribesmen, many of whom were al-ready mounted and in frenzied pursuit. The police volley told with deadly effect, and the firing in a moment was general on both sides. Sitting Bull could be heard in the confusion still attempting, though captive, to direct the fight. Raising his form, he was beckening his sons and warriors on when, without warning, his body straightened rig-idly, then dropped limp on the hard ground. The police halted round the corpse, not

knowing for a moment but that it was a trick of the wily old Chief. The sudden movement and the fall of Sitting Bull disconcerted both parties, the police using their ponies as pro-

It was at this critical juncture that Captain Fouchet's men dashed up, and the ma-chine guns, which had been put in position, opened upon the redskins. The latter were too undismayed at this unexpected onslaught to stand even for a moment, and all bolted

for the river. The cavalry followed only a short distance, deeming it better policy not to drive to desperation the now leaderless

mob.
—Ten or more hostiles and seven of the Indian police were killed.

The Indian police killed in the fray resulting in the death of Sitting Bull were buried at Fort Yates with impressive resulting in the death of sitting Bull were buried at Fort Yates with impressive resulting the sitting sitting and seven as the second seven sev ligious and military ceremonies. Sitting Bull was buried without honors of any kind.

# DIED IN HIS COFFIN.

### Death Finally Overtook Eccentric

Barney Frickers. Barney Frickers, a well known character of Alliance, Ohio. died on a recent morning iu a coffin. For twenty years it has been his custom to sleep every night in a coffin of his own manufacture, believing that he was about to die. He always robed himself in a shroud before retiring. The coffin is of oak. very strong, and covered with allegorical subjects. Frickers was seventy-five years old. A severe illness and the death of his wife many years ago are believed to have un-settled his mind. He had a small income.

MRS. SNELL widow of the murdered Chicago millioniare, has renewed her offer of \$50,000 reward for the arrest of Tascott.

#### THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States. Ex-SENATOR FRANK B. ARNOLD com mitted suicide in his office at Undilla, N. Y., by shooting himself. Mr. Arnold, since his defeat last November for Congressman from

that district, has been despondent and at times acted strangely. HENRY BLUE, a clerk employed by Thomas H. Perkins & Co., stock brokers of Boston, Mass., has been arrested charged with the embezzlement of \$17,345 from his

In New York City Henry Siebert, tobacco merchant, failed with liabilities of \$250,000; Venable & Heyman, liquor dealers, assigned owing nearly \$499,000; Tarlow & Hutshing, manufacturers of worsted knit goods, sus

nended for \$200,000. PECK, MARTIN & Co., the largest firm in the building material business in New York City, have made an assignment. The liabili-

ties are \$300,000, and assets \$400,000. THE tugboat Vandercook sank suddenly without known cause at a Jersey City (N. J.) dry dock and two of the crew were drowned

their bunks. THIRTY-SIX patients have received injections of Professor Koch's lymph at five different institutions in New York City. They are doing well.

SECRETARY WINDOM went from Washington to New York City to discuss the financial situation with bank presidents.

A DISASTROUS fire occurred at Pottstown Penn. A high wind prevailed and the flames, which originated from an over-heated stove, spread with wonderful rapidity, and burned out half a dozen business firms and their buildings. The loss will reach

MARIS & SMITH, bankers of Philadelphia, Penn., assigned, with liabilities of \$300,000. THE Lorillard Brick Works Company, of New York City, passed into the hands of a receiver. The liabilities are \$1,500,000.

EX-UNITED STATES SENATOR WILLIAM A. WALLACE's bank at Clearfield, Penn., closed its door. The depositors are safe by a mort-gage on real estate for three times the amount of deposit. The liabilities are \$350,-000 and assets \$650,000.

WALTER POTTER, of the bankrupt firm of Potter, Lovell & Co., Boston, Mass., was arrested on a charge of embezzlement.

#### South and West.

THE will of the late Horaca Kelley, of Cleveland, Ohio, gives \$500,000 for the foun-dation of a National Art Gallery in that

THE Territorial Council of Oklahoma passed the corrected House bill, embodying passed the Control of the Passed the State of Governor Steele's recommendations, locating the temporary capital at Kingfisher. Governor Steele promptly approved the bill. THE hostile Indians have been fighting

among themselves in the Bad Lands of South Dakota. The fight was for leadership between Two Strike and Short Bull, each wishing to control the united bands. The fight was bitterly contested for several hours, and many were killed. WRITE CAPS visited the house of Thomas

Burgess, a farmer, living in Meade County, Ky., to whip him. He shot and killed one of the raiders and wounded two others. With his wife Burgess fled to the woods through a

CURTIS G. STODDART, the banker, has been arrested at Chicago, Ill., on a charge of embezzling almost \$3,909,000. The funds it is alleged he has embezzled are stock and bonds of the Kansas, Arkansas & New Orleans Railroad

During a terrific wind storm at Elliott, North Dakota, a spark from a locomotive blew into the North Dakota elevator and the structure was burned down, together with 50,000 bushels of wheat. Louis Scorr shot his wife in a quarrel at Kalamazoo, Mich., and then killed himself.

They quarreled some weeks ago and she left him, going to work as a domestic.

A WARRANT has been issued at Columbia, S. C., for the arrest of Attoracy-General Page, on the charge of political intimidation in discharging from the enrolling depart-ment T. F. Butler, a nephewof Senator Buther, without adequate causs. Mr. Butler was a candidate for the Legislature on the Haskell ticket, and this incurred Page's displeasure. JUDGE T. A. S. MITCHELL, of the Supreme Court of Indiana, died suddenly at his home, in Goshen. Judga Mitchell was the only Democratic member of the bench, and was re-elected for a second term at the recent election. He was about fifty years old.

THE town of Waterford, Ind., has been al-

Two children, sons of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Holnagel, residing two miles east of Saginaw, Mich., were burned to death in their home, which took fire during the absence of Mrs. Holnagel. JOHN BLYEW was given a life sentence a

Vanceburg, Ky., for the murder of four colored people in August, 1868. He killed a whole family except two little children. The case has been fought twenty-two years and cost the State \$25,000. In a collision between freight trains near

Cincinnati, Ohio, Brakeman J. G. Stepher was killed and Engineer Hall fatally injured The accident was caused by the young lad operator at Pine Knot not giving prope orders. THE bodies of James Lane and Georg

Serker were found lying in a road near Cit Court House, W. Va. They are supposed t have frozen to death. THE Baron de Cedarkrantz, of Swede

who was recently appointed Chief Justice of Samoa, sailed from San Francisco, Cal., on the steamer Alameda for Apia to assume the dutter of his first sail of the duties of his office. WHILE Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Schafer, aged

Germans, were crossing the railway track at South Bend, Ind., their wagon was struck by a train and both were instantly killed. A CALL for a third-party conference, to be held in Cincinnati, Ohio, on February 23, has been issued by members of the Farmers' Alliance and allied organizations.

GEORGE WESAW, a Shoshone Indian, shot and killed a boy of his own tribs in To-te-vooks Lodge on Little Wild River, Wyoming. The boy was watching a gambling game in which Wesaw was engaged when the latter pulled his gun and shot him dead. A TENEMENT house at Monday's Mills, Texas, burned, in which Tom Webb and Bob Simonds, both colored, were burned to

A Box of giant powder exploded in the Sunday Lake Mine, Wakefield, Mich., killing George Sage and John Fogan and severely injuring W. B. Roberts.

THE World's Fair directory voted to receive the \$5,000,000 offered by the City Council of

Chicago, Ill. THE wife of Peter St. George was found hanging in the woodshed of her house at Codalt, near Chippewa Falls, Wis. Her hus band was suspected of killing her, and when about to be arrested he killed himself with a

Washington. By a decision rendered by the Treasury Department bicycles are held not to be the personal effects of persons arriving in this country.

THE President has nominated Naval Constructor Theodore D. Wilson to be chief of the Bureau of Construction and Rapair and chief constructor of the Navy with the relative rank of Commodore.

THE Government now proposes to melt up the dimes, quarters and half dollars in the Treasury and issue silver cartificates against them to relieve the monetary sit-

THE members of the Senate Finance Committee, together with a special committee, comprising Senators Plumb, Hale, Mitchelf, McMillan and Power, have been named to confer and frame a scheme for legislation to relieve the financial condition of the country

POSTMASTER-GENERAL WANAMAKER IS sued an order appointing Captain N. M. Brooks, the Superintendent of Foreign Mails of the Postoffice Department, and William Potter, of Philadelphia, delegates to represent the United States at the International Postal Congress, to convene in Vienna, Austria, May 20, 1891.

FENSION COMMISSIONER RAUM has con-cluded examining claims recorded to Decem-ber 6 under the new act. There are 171,946 original invalid claims, 55,323 original wid-ow claims and 292,330 claims filed by old claimants. This gives only 227,000 new claims filed under the new law.

A REPORT transmitted to the House by the Secretary of War is to the effect that the Connecticut River, from Long Island Sound to Hartford, is worthy of improvement, at an estimated cost of \$130,000.

### THE annual report of the Chief of Chemical Division of the Agricultural Department, just issued, contains an account of a process recently perfected at the department with

to the manufacture of sorghum THE President sent to the Senate the following nominations: Horace W. Metcalf, of Maine, United States Consul at Newcastle, England: John B. Jackson, of New Jersey, Second Secretary of Legation at Berlin, Ger-

THE Secretary of the Treasury submitted to Congress the draft of a bill proposing important amendments to the laws regulating shipping and navigation, in accordance with the recommendations of the International Marine Conference.

SECRETARY TRACY has decided to send the Alert and the Marian to re-enforce the Asiatic squadron.

THE bill to increase from \$600 to \$1200 a year the pension of the widow of General Custer, who lost his life in a gallant fight with the Sioux at the battle of Little Big Horn, was ordered to be favorable reported to the House by the Committee on Invalid

MEMBERS of the Board of Control of the Centennial Exposition appeared before the House Judiciary Committee and urged the favorable consideration of a bill to enable the financial affairs of the exposition of be closed up and the Board of Finance dis-

#### Foreign. ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY French convicts who recently escaped from imprisonment at Cayenne, have starved to death in the for-

PROFESSOR BIELROTH, of Berlin, Germany, declares that the use of the Koch lymph has produced a marked effect in

THE Dutch Government has consented to sign the general act of the Brussels Anti-Slavery Conference.

DR. WELTI was chosen President of the

WILLIAM WALLACE BLANCHARD was hanged at Sherbrooke, Canada, for the murder of Charles A. Calkins, on November 18, 1889. The men were of the lowest class. PRINCE LUBESCKY'S porcelain factory at cmilew, Poland, has been destroyed by fire. Cmilew, Poland, has been destroyed by Eight operatives perished in the flames.

Much havoc has been wrought by storms on the Southern coasts of Europe, especially around Sardinia, in which vicinity eleven persons are known to have been killed and fifty injured, while many vessels were wrecked and a number of houses shattered. An explosion occurred in the cartridge

room of the factory at Zumdorf, where the new explosive megatin is manu factured. Three women employed in the factory were blown to pieces. THERE is a reaction in Berlin, Germany, against the Koch treatment, eight persons having died soon after the injection of the

On the Paramatta River, Sydney, New South Wales, a sculling match for \$1500 a side and the championship of the world was rowed by Oarsmen Kemp and McLean. Mc-Lean was the winner.

THE Italian Minister of War has resigned. An extra session of the Argentine Legislature has been opened.

### THE YEAR 1891.

1891	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednes.	Thursd.	Friday	w Saturd.	1891	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednes		Friday	Saturd.
Jan.		***				2	3	Aug.				8	2	3	4
-	4	5	6		3	9	10		5	6	7	8	9	10	11
-	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		12	13	14	15	10	17	18
	18	10	20	21	22	27	24					22			
	25	26	27	28	29	30	32		20			29			
										***	•••			•••	1
Feb.	1	2	3	4						3		5	0	7	9
	8		10	11	12	13	14		1 9	10	II	12	13	14	15
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21					19			
	22	23	24	25	25	27	28					25			
					***				30	31			***		"
Mar.	1			4	5	0	.7			7	0	1 2			
	8						14	0	1.0	.7		16	10	II.	12
	15	10	17	18	19	20	21		13	2.4	23	23	1.7	25	120
	22	23	24	25	20	27	28		120	-8		30	-1	.3	-
Apr.	29	30	31				4	Oct.	1-1		-7	30	,,	2	,
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	5	12				7.7	18		1.7	100		:4	1:	16	17
	1:.	30	::	.3	23	24	25					21			
	3.6	22	29	20	20							:8			
May					3"	1	2	Nov.							
	3	1		6	7	8	9		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	100	١.;	12	12	1,	15	:6		8		10	11	12	13	14
	17	18	10	20	21	22	23			16	17	:8	10	20	21
							30		22	23	24	25	26	27	28
							!	de constant	29	30					
June	-	I	2	3	4	5	6				1	2			
	7	8	Q	10	11	12	13,			7	8	9	10	11	12
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		13						
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		20						
	28	20	30						27	28	21,	30	31		

at	
1-	CHURCH DAYS AND CYCLES OF TIME.
a ne nd	Septuagesima Sunday         Jan. 25           Sexagesima Sunday         Feb. 1           Quinquagesima Sunday         Feb. 8
ar	Ash Wednesday Feb. 11
ns	Quadragesima Sunday Peb. 15.
d.	Mid-lent Sunday Mar. o
ly	Palm Sunday
er	Good Friday Mar. 27 Easter Sunday Mar. 29
ge	Low Sunday Apr. 5
ty	Rogation Sunday May 3 Ascension Day May 7
to	Whit Sunday
u,	Trinity Sunday
of	Corpus Christi May 28 First Day in Advent Nov. 29
nc	2 11 00 2 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 1

#### Sundays after Trinity are ......26 ECLIPSES FOR THE YEAR 1891.

In the year 1891 there will he four eclipses

two of the Sun and two of the Moon—and
a transit of Mercury over the Sun's disk.

1. A total eclipse of the Moon, May 23d,
1:15 in the afternoon; invisible here, but visible generally throughout the western part of the Pacific Ocean, Australia, Asia,

Africa and Europe.

2. An annular eclipse of the Sun, June 6th, 11:34 in the afternoon; invisible here, but visible in the western part of the United States, British America and greater part of Europe and North Pole.
3. A total colipse of the Moon, November

15th; visible generally in Asia, Africa, Europe, the Atlantic Ocean, North and South America, and the eastern part of the Pacific

4. A partial eclipse of the Sun, December 1st; invisible in North America; visible in Southern part of South America and South Pole. South Pole.

A transit of Mercury of the Sun's Disk,
May 9th; partly visible at Washington, and
visible throughout western portions of North
and South America.

# THE FOUR SEASONS.

Winter begins 1890, Dec. 21, and lasts 83 0 15 1891, Mar. 29, " 93 8 7 " June 21, " 93 16 41 " Sept. 23, " 89 7 46 " Dec. 21. Summer "Autumn "Winter "

MCANING STARS. Venus, until Sept. 18.

Mars, not this year. Jupiter, after Feb. 13 until Sept. 5. Saturn, until Mar. 4, after Sept. 13.

Saturn, until Mar. 4, after Sept. 13.

Mercury, after Jan. 13 until Mar. 23, after
May 9 until July 7, after Sept. 13 until Oct.
27, after Dec. 28. EVENING STARS.

Venus, after Sept. 18th.

Mars, throughout the year.

Jupiter, until Feb. 13, after Sept. 5.

Saturn, after Mar. 4, until Sept. 13.

Mercury, until Jan. 13, after Mar. 23 until
May 9, after July 7 until Sept. 13, after Oct.

27 until Dec. 23. PLANETS BRIGHTEST

# Mercury, April 19th, August 16th, December 11th, setting then just after the Sun-ber 11th, setting then just after the Sun-also February 6th, June 5th, September 28th, rising then just before the Sun. Venus, January 8th. Saturn, March 4th. Jupiter, September 5th. Mars. not this year.

KILLED IN A CAGE. Fatal Accident in a Belgian Colliery

by the Breaking of a Rope. A terrible accident occurred at the Es couffiaul colliery, at Hornu, province of Hainaut, Belgium. A shift of eighteen men had entered the cage and the engine had started to lower them into the pit. Suddenly and without warning the rope connecting the cage with the drum broke and the men were precipitated to the bot-tom of the shaft. Every one of the occupants of the cage was killed.

## PARNELL INJURED.

The Outcome of a Fierce Faction Fight in Ireland.

Lime Thrown Into the Face of the Home Rule Agitator.

Parnell and Michael Davitt addressed several meeting at Ballinakill, Ireland, and the result was a fierce fight, in which clubs, sticks and stones were freely used, and many heads were broken. Mr. Davitt, flourishing a whitelhorn stick, forced his way through the crowd, and, with the aid of his followers, drove back Parnell's adherents. In the melce David bad his scalp laid open with the blow of a cudgel. After the breaking up of the rival meetings amid great confusion

leaders proceeded to Castlecorner. On the way Parnell's carriage was stoned. The crowd threw mud and hooted as he passed. They became so demonstrative that finally the police interfered. Quiet had been partially restored, and Parnell was driving away, when the crowd made another rush and assailed him with stones, mud and bags

of lime. One of the bags of lime struck Parnell full

One of the bags of lime struck Parnell full in the face, breaking and completely blinding him. The police again charged the crowd and succeeded in driving them away. Parnell was conveyed to a cottage. Before a doctor could be summoned he fainted from the severe pain. A physician arrived soon and administered restoratives.

Parnell in a short time became a little better, and the doctor advised his removal to Kilkenny. On the road Parnell's suffering became so intense that a second halt had to be made at the roadside. The party finally arrived at the Victoria Hotel in Kilkenny.

Mr. Parnell's eyes became inflamed from the effects of the lime, and he was immediately confined to a darkened room.

diately confined to a darkened room.

Though his eyes pained him intensely, he was able at midnight of the next day to address from a window of the Victoria Hotel at Kilkenny a large crowd that gathered about the hotel when the misfortune that had befallen him became genenat had betatlen him became generally known. During the address his face was covered with bandages. He detailed the occurences of the day, and the crowd became exasperated at the manner in which he had been treated, and many threats

of vengeance were made. of vengednce were made.

Next morning Mr. Pavnell's breakfast was served to him in bed. The surgeon in attendance upon him, fearing that inflammation might set in, ordered that Parnell keep his company. eyes closed, and that hot water foments be

constantly applied to them.

It was announced that afternoon that the surgeon attending Mr. Parnell feared that the injury to his patient's eyes might result seriously. He has given orders that for the present Mr. Parnell shall remain indoors. Mr. Parnell has issued an appeal to the Mr. Parnell has issued an appeal to the hillside men, calling on them not to submit to English dictation. In this he says: "Will you, countrymen of Grattan, volunteers of O'Connell, Davis and Wolt Tone, of the gallant Father Murphy, who fought and bled for the independence of our country; will you, inspired by memories of the past, abandon your chief? Will you give him up to the Saxon wolves that are howling for his destruction? Or will you rally around him, as Saxon wolves that are howing for his destruction? Or will you rally around him, as your fathers did around the men of '98, and shout, with a thousand voices, No surrender! Hurrah for Parnell, the leader of the Independent Irish party! Down with a faction that would make the Lich people the servents of a foreign nower! Irish people the servants of a foreign power! Gather, men of the hillsides, at Johnswell on Sunday, around your chief, and hurl de-fiance at his enemies and the enemies of your

The city and county convention assembled in Cork. The hall in which the convention was held was crowded with delegates and was neid was crowded with delegates and spectators. The name of Mr. Parnell was greeted with cheers by the delegates, but the crowd groaned it. The High Sheiff of Cork presided.

### GENERAL TERRY DEAD.

Connecticut's Brave Soldier Pea :efully Passes Away.

Major-General Alfred H. Terry, United States Army, retired, died at his residence in New Haven, Conn., at 4 o'clock on a re-

cent morning, aged sixty-three. He was a lawyer when the war broke out, d was given the Colonelcy of the Secon Connecticut Volunteers, which he led at the first battle of Bull Run. With his regiment he was present at the capture of Port Royal and at the seige of Fort Pulaski, of which he was placed in command after its capitula-

He was promoted for his brilliant services to the rank of Brigadier General on April 25, 1862, in which capacity he was present at the battle of Pocotaligo and the demonstration against Charleston.

During the Virginia campaign of 1864 General Terry commanded the First Division Tenth Army Corps, Army of the James, and sometimes the corps itself. His greatest achievement was the assault

on Fort Fisher in conjunction with Admiral Porter, January 13, 1865, which resulted in the capture of the place.
On September 1, 1866, he was mustered out of the volunteer service and put in command of the Dakota Department in the Military

Division of the Missouri. In March, 1896, after the death of General hancock, General Terry was made full Major-General. General Terry was a brother of Rose Terry Cooke, the well-known writer. General Terry was retired about two years ago, on his own application on account of ill health.

### KILLED HIS FATHER.

A Boy's Crime, With the Object or

Collecting Life Insurance. Paul Holz, aged seventeen, rushed into the West Chicago police station, Chicago, Ill., at 10:30 o'clock the other night and said his father had committed suicide by cutting his throat. When the officers arrived at the house they found the elder Holz lying on the bed, with blood gusa-ing from a deep gash on the neck. He raised himself upon his arm and pointing his finger at his son Paul, said: "He did it. He killed

me for my insurance."

The son was arrested and locked up. After being in the cell a few minutes the son confessed that he had made the attempt on his father's life.

THE bold project of a ship railway, in lieu of a ship canal, to connect the waters of Lake Huron with those of Lake Ontario is now being agitated. The distance between those two lakes is sixty-seven miles by the proposed route from Georgian bay to the mouth of the Humber River, west of Toronto, Three priests, while crossing a frozen lake near Grenoble, broke through the ice and and it has been calculated that a railway, with three tracks of the standard gauge, but with rails weighing from 100 to 110 pounds per yard, could be built for \$12,000,000, or about half the cost of a ship canal of the same capacity. The land along the route reaches a height of 664 feet about Lake Huron, so that there would be some heavy grades or else some expensive work necessary. The proposed route would save 428 miles of lake navigation and twenty-eight miles of canal between Chicago and Montreal, and would enable a propeller to reach Montreal from Quebec in less time than it can reach Buffalo. The expected saving, three days, in the time between Chicago and the scaboard is a consideration which would warrant a large expenditure if Eurned to Death in a Barn They Had the project is feasible from an engineering standpoint.

THE French minister of war lately offered a prize for the swiftest bird in a flight from Perigueux to Paris, 310 miles. There were 2,749 entries, and the winner did the distance in 7 hours 34 minutes.

### LATER NEWS.

Four Hungarian miners were killed by a fall of coal in the mines near Hazleton, Penn. They were unmarried. The Lohigh Valley Coal Company has resumed operations at all its collieries, which have been closed for some time past. This will cause the employment of many thousands of per-

SENATOR GORMAN'S residence at Laurel, Md., was burned to the ground. The Senator's wife and daughter and the other inmates of the house escaped in their night

J. C. CALLASBY, County Treasurer of Boone County, Mo., is short \$20,000 in his accounts, and he has assigned all his property to his bondsmen.

In a difficulty at Pulaski, Tenn., Town Marshal Charles P. Davis was shot and almost instantly killed by ex-Policeman Jos

ROBERT BAKER, a defaulting bookkeeper, shot and instantly killed himself in Chicago, Ill. The act was done in the presence of his and Constable Scanlan. The constable had gone to arrest Baker.

REPORTS were received from Rapid City, North Dakota, saying that a fight had taken place there between United States troops and the hostile Sioux in which two officers and fifty men were killed. The rumors were discredited at army headquarters in Chicago, Ill., and Denver, Col.

THREE HUNDRED civilized Indians on ranches near Chico, Cal., have begun the ghost dances. This dance is held every year

THE Secretary of War transmitted to the Senate a preliminary report of the board on gun factories and steel forgings for high power guns appointed by the President un-

der an act of the last session of Congress. THE caucus of Republican Senators agreed upon a scheme of financial legislation, based upon the report of the Caucus Committee, leaving out the two per cent. bond scheme, and also decided to have a closure rule reported.

A HOUSE in the native quarter of Bombay, India, containing 100 inmates, collapsed. Thirty persons were killed and many in-ANOTHER plot to murder the Czar has

been discovered at St. Petersburg, Russia. The conspirators are members of a noblemen's club. Several Poles have been arrested for complicity in the plot and the clubhouse has been closed. MR. MILNE, the Collector of Customs, at

Victoria, British Columbia, has seized the

German schooner Adele, which had just re

turned from Behring Sea, where it raided

the Pribyleff Islands, killing 400 seals.

# WADE HAMPTON BEATEN.

Senator From South Carolina. The election of J. L. M. Irby to succeed Wade Hampton as United States Senator from South Carolina has fallen like a thun-

der clap out of a clear sky.

J. L. M. Irby Elected United States

The General Assembly on the second bal-

The General Assembly on the second ballot cast the following vote for a successor to Senator Hampton: Irby (Farmers' Movement), 66; Donaldson (Alliance man), 53; Hampton, 37; Hemphill, 1.

On the fourth ballot J. L. M. Irby was elected. The vote stood: Irby, 105; Donaldson, 10; Hampton, 42.

John Laurens Manning Irby was born at Laurens, S. C., September 10, 1854. He attended the University of Virginia and afterward Princeton, Leaving there, he read law ward Princeton. Leaving there, he read law for three years under Judge McIvers, but practised his profession only two years. Since then he has lived on his plantation and farmed successfully near Laurens. He took part in the memorable Hampton campaign of 1876. When he entered the political

arena four years ago he at once became a prominent leader. While giving proper attention to his farming interests he espoused the cause of the farmers' movement at its inception, and was an ardent admirer of Captain B. R. Tillman.

A great many people have crape on their coat sleeves at Charleston and Columbia mourning for Hampton's defeat and Irby's election.

### SCULPTOR BOEHM DEAD.

Found Lifeless in His Studio Chair by the Princess Louise.

Joseph Edgar Boehm, the sculptor, died suddenly in his studio in London, England. the other evening. He was engaged on a bust of Princess Louise, and the Princess had called at the studio in relation to the work. Upon entering the place she found the dead body

of the artist reclining in a chair.

Mr. Boehm was born in Vienna in 1834. He had resided in England since 1862, and was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy of London in 1878. He executed a colossa statue in marble of the Queen for Windsor Castle in 1869, bronze statuettes of the Prince of Wales and all the Royal family and a colossal statue at Bedford of John Bunyan in 1872. He also executed a colos sal equestrian statue of the Prince of Wales for Bombay in 1877, a statue of Thomas Carlyle and a marble statue of King Leopold of Belgium for St. George's Chapel at Wadsor. The Government gave him the order to execute the statue of Lord Beaconsfield for Westminster Abbey. also made statuettes of Thackeray, John

# Leech. Millais and others.

AN ALPINE ACCIDENT. Seven Chasseurs Swept Into a Terrible

Abyss. The nJ s of a horrible accident in the Alps has been received from Nice. Seven Alpine chasseurs who were working under command of an officer at the new for tress on the summit of Mount Sacharal, between La Briga and Riviere, were swept, with their superior, by a sudden blast over a precipice into a terrible abyss. Five of the men and the officer fell a distance of 2500 feet. Their bodies have been recovered in a fright fully mutilated condition. Two of the men managed to cling to some rocks and escaped

### WHOLESALE MURDER.

were drowned.

After Killing Five Persons, Joplin Commits Suicide.

Charles Joplin shot and killed five persons in one day recently, at the Jenny lead mine, twelve miles from Fort Smith, Ark., and then committed suicide by shooting himself. Those he killed were John Miller, his wife, his grown daughter, Lou Miller; Dr. Stewart, a prominent physician, and a man whose name is not known.

The shooting occurred late in the day.

The only clue to the cause of the killing lies in a report that Dr. Stewart intimated that Joplin was the cause of Miss Miller's trouble, THREE TRAMPS PERISH.

Three tramps paid the penalty of smoking in a barn in Illinois on a recent night. They entered the large barn belonging to John Bridsen, of Brimfield, sought shelter in the hay loft. It is sought shelter in the hay lott. It is supposed they smoked before going to sleep, and dropped a spark in the hay. The barn with all its contents and the three tramps were totally destroyed. No one knows who the men were or where they came from.

Set on Fire.

# THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

News About the Various Departments at Washington.

Report of the Record and Pension Bureau.

The officer in charge of the Record and Pension Division of the War Department, in

his report to the Secretary of War, says: On July 8, 1889, there were 4365 remuster cas:s unacted on. Many of them had been in the office for years. By the 30th of September all were disposed of, including 725 received up to that date. From October 1, 1889, to June 30, 1890, 3601 cases of this class were received and disposed of, leaving none on hand at the close of the fiscal year, and making a total of 8691 acted on during the

year. On the 8th of July, 1889, there were on hand and unacted on 1342 cases requiring investigation of the charge of desertion with a view to its removal under Act of March 2, 1889. The bulk of these paces had been in view to its removal under Act of March 2, 1889. The bulk of these cases had been in the office for months. These cases were all disposed of by September 30, 1889. From October 1 to June 30, 1890, 6316 regular applications and 5197 miscellaneous cases were acted on, leaving none on hand at the end of the fiscal year, and making a total of 16,135 cases disposed of during the year. On the 8th of July, 1889, there were on hand and unanwered 23, 424 calls from the Persion Office. By the 30th of September, 1889, these were all disposed of, together with the current receipts up to that date (39.029), leaving none on hand on the 30th of September, 1889. From October I,

class were received and disposed of, leaving sone on hand on the 30th of June, 1890, and making a total of 222,783 acted on during the Altogether there were received 301,238 calls from all sources from July 8, 1889, to June 30, 1890. These added to the 40,550 on hand July 8, 1889, in the divisions transferred from the Adjutant-General's office, and 104 in the division transferred from the Surgeon-General's office, made a total of 341,-592, which were all disposed of, leaving none

of September, 1889. From October I, 1889, to June 30, 1890, 160,330 cases of this

#### on hand at the end of the fiscal year. Deer for the Esquimaux.

Captain A. M. Healy, of the United States revenue cutter Bear, and Dr. Sheldon Jack-son, United States Commissioner of Educa-tion for Alaska, who has been in Alaska re-cently on the Bear, has sent a communication to the Washington authorities in regard to the condition of the Esquimaux in Northwestern Alaska. They point out that the Esquimaux are suffering great hardship, and in some cases are confronted with starvation, owing to the scarcity of deer, and par-

tion, owing to the scarcity of deer, and particularly on account of the entire failure of the hunt during the past autumn.

Captain Healy will propose to the Government that he be allowed to purchase a number of reindeer, which abound on the Siberian coast, and transport them on the Bear to some point on the Alaskan coast where moss and feed are plentiful. He will also suggest that the Government enlist the services of some of the experienced Siberian natives to instruct the Esquimaux in the art of herding these deer, and, as the animals be-come more numerous, they can be distribu-ted over Northwestern Alaska and form the food supply for the natives.

Armament of the New Cruisers. The policy of the Navy Department is to strengthen the armament of the new cruisers. This has been done in several of the vessels, the last change being in the 5500-ton cruiser, known as Number 6, whose battery now consists of ten 5-inch and four 8-inch guns. The latter pieces are of 40 calibre, a type designed in the Ordnance Bureau. It is now proposed to increase the strength of the armament of Cruisers 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 by changing the present 4-inch guns to 5-inch weapons, and lengthening the 6-inch rifles from 35-calibre to 40-calibre. The 6-inch guns of 40-calibre were designed by the Ordnance Bureau and forgings for two of them have already been ordered. The rapid firing feature, that is, fixed ammunition, cartridge case, charge and projectile in one, will probably not be adopted for this calibre on account of excessive weight. The Department has no information that this calibre of the 9-inch firing variety has been entirely successful abroad. The change will make the armament of Cruisers 7 and 8 ten 5-inch rapid firing guns and one 6-inch breech-5-inch rapid firing guns and two 6-inch

Still Fighting the Lotteries.

The Postmaster-General issued the following order:
"Postmasters will hereafter intercept the transmission in the mails and decline to de-liver at their respective offices any circulars in sealed envelopes brought into the United States from Mexico prepaid at less than the five-cent rate, and will whenever such matter s discovered in transit, or in the office of de livery, hold the same and report the fact to

to the disposal of it.
"This order is especially intended to apply to the circulars of Mexican lotteries which have heretofore been received in scaled envelopes the corners of which have been clipped and the postage of which has been prepaid by Maxican stamps of the denomination of one To Invite Foreigners to the Fair.

the Postmaster-General for instructions as

point in organization that a proclamation requesting foreign countries to participate in it should be issued. The papers were re-ferred by the President to Attorney-Genera Miller to examine as to the sufficiency of the financial guarantees, etc. A Contest in Pennsylvania. Thomas H. Greevy has served notice on Edward Scull, the Republican Representa-tive elect to the Fifty-second Congress from the Twentieth District of Pennsylvania, of

# his intention to contest the right to his (Scull's) seat in the House. Mr. Scull's majority on the face of the returns was 520. NO PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

The report of the Bureau of Animal Industry, recently sent to the United State Senate, shows that during the last year no discovery has been made of contagious pleuro-pneumonia outside of the districts which were infected last year. The eradication of the disease, says the report, has been most rapid since April, and a most gratifying improve ment in the condition of cattle throughou the country is noted. Regarding cattle shipped aboard, the report says the practically complete success of the work of eradica-tion of the disease from the United States

Annual Report of the Bureau of

Animal Industry.

removes the cause alleged by foreign Governremoves the cause anegod by foreign dovern-ments for the exclusion of American cattle from their countries.

Touching the question of inoculation and the discovery of bacillus of tuberculosis the discovery of bacillus of tuberculosis by Dr. Koch, the report says that the possibility of applying bacterial products to the prevention and cure of diseases was first made avident by the investigations of the Bureau of Animal Industry, and that if Dr. Kochkaramady is of the nature supposed Dr. Koch's remedy is of the nature supposed his method consists in the application

### A HAYTIAN TRAGEDY.

principle discovered here.

Six Laborers Killed While Repair ing a Bridge.

The Atlas line steamship Alvo just from Hayti reports a terrible loss of life and the injuring of a small army of men inland, twenty miles from Port Limon. The accident occurred at Matina Bridge, twenty-two miles from Port Simon. A section of the bridge seventy feet long, which rested on two heavy columns, fell while al-most the entire force of men employed were repairing it. Six men were killed outright. and almost every man engaged was injured. The bedding of the two columns had been known to be bad ever since last winter, and a large force of men was sent to strengthen it.
Four colored laborers were killed. The
fireman, a white man, was killed, and the
fireman of the car shops was also killed. The
number of injured was unknown.

# TEMPERANCE.

WHAT WRECKS MEN'S FACES.

WHAT WRECKS MEN'S FACES.

Rum has no traducer like the face and fate of one of the men who, a short time ago, was pointed out to everyone as "The glass of fashion and mold of form." When his name is spoken now men laugh at it, while ladies who have heard of him and see him in these days for the first time, marvel aloud that such a face and figure ever could have led the rest. Late hours deep notations. long-Such a face and ugine deep potations, long-continued self-indulgence—these are the cacilli that have wrought that wreck of which all the city talks just now.

#### A CUMIOUS DREAM.

A laborer at the Dundee harbor lately told A laborer at the Dundee harbor lately told his wife, on awakening, a curious dream whichle had during the night. He dreamed that he saw coming toward him, in order, four rats. The first was one very fat, and was followed by two lean rats, the rear rat being blind. The dreamer was greatly perplexed as to what evil might follow, as it has been understood that to dream of rats plexed as to what evil might follow, as it has been understood that to dream of rate denotes coming calamity. He appealed to his wife concerning this, but sae, poor woman, could not help him. His son, a sharp lad, who heard his father tell the story. snarp ind, who heard his father ten the sarry, volunteered to be the interpreter. "The fat rat," he said, "is the man who keeps the public house, that ye gang till sae often, and the twa lean anes are me and my mither, and the blind ane is yerself, father."—Scotch Paper.

### A STCTY OF JOHN B. GOUGH.

A STCTY OF JOHN B. GOUGH.

On a summer night a temperance meeting was held in New Haven, Conn. A gentleman, standing under the old elms of that city, saw Gough, partially drunk, wending his way to a saloon. He touched him on the shoulder, and, in a sympathetic tone, be sought his "shipwrecked brother" to go along with him to the temperance meeting. Mr. Gough consented, and, greatly impressed by the appeals to which he listened, he signed the pledge of total abstinence. His subsequent history as a temperance leader is known to the civilized world. The gentleman who relates this incident says that he man who relates this incident says that he has never forgotten that moonlight meeting with Gough in New Haven. Whenever, is after years, he heard the thunderous applause that greeted John B. Gough, on the temperance platform, he caught the echo of that soft tap on the shoulder, under the graze old elms of the New England capital.

A big, tall Westerner staggered into a well-known hotel the other night at about eleven o'clock, and demanded his money, which was locked up in the safe. The clerk bluntly told him that he youldn't have it. "Ain't the monish mine?" > asked wrathfully. "Yes; but you can't Lave it till to-more." You'd better on to work and "The row. You'd better go to your room." The guest begged and threatened and demanded, but to no purpose. Then he let a bell boy take him upstairs. When he had gone the clerk said to a bystander: "To-morrow morning that man will come down here and then he of the property of the busy they have the thank me for refusing to let him have the money. Whenever he comes to town with the intention of going on-a spree he takes out of his wallet all the money he wishes to spend that night, and hands me the remainder, telling me to lock it up for him and refuse to let him have it until he gets seber. About midnight or a little later he will come in and do as he did just now—try to make me go up the cash. But to morrow morning he will come down and thank me for refusing."~ New York Tribune.

### BLUE RIBBON 1 /VITATIONS.

"Blue ribbon invitatio is" to dinner are a "Blue ribbon invitatia is" to dinner are a social innovation in this city indicative of the steady progress of the temperance reform. According to the New York Tribune there has come to be a difference in practice "among people of good taste and position in New York, who enjoy the presence of their friends at dinner," with reference to serving wine. It says: "In many houses, as a matter of principle, wine is never placed upon the table, and in others wine is occasionally omitted for special reasons. For a long time omitted for special reasons. For a long time there has been a social need in the city for there has been a social need in the city for some quiet, pretty, and effective manner of indicating in invitations to dinner. whethere in the control wine will be served, in order that invited guests may have full knowledge of the facts. A movement has been begun, originating socially and seconded by one of the popular stationers of the city, for indicating that wine will not be served during the affair by attaching a knot of blue ribbon to the lower left-hand corner of the invitations." A ower left-hand corner of the invitations." A delightful dinner entertainment was recently given upon this plan, attended by a large number of society people. The Tribune adds. "It is believed that the blue-ribbon invitations will solve a difficulty, with which reciety has long contended, requests for one's presence at a dinner to which the ribbon is not attached speaking for themselves."

### WINE-MAKING IN AMERICA.

Wine-making in this country assumes large and increasing proportions. The Special Agent of the Census for wines and grapes, in a recent interview with a representative of the New Yok Sun, states that there are invested in vineyards and wine-cel ars in the United States over \$155,000,000. There are on round numbers 490,000 acres of land in this country planted to vineyards, of which 800,000 were in bearing this year. This is an increase during the past ten years of 220,000 acres in the vineyard area, and of over \$10, acres in the vineyard area, and of over 30,000,000 a year in the capital invested. California alone has 150,000 acres of vineyards, including 25,000 of raisin-grapes. Its total capital invested in wine-making is nearly \$75,000,000. It is stated that between 30,-000,000 and 40,000,000 gallons of wine will be made in the United States this year, of which Ex-Senator Palmer, President of the World's Fair Commission, called on the President and submitted to him papers show-ing that the World's Fair had reached that California will produce more than one-half It is also stated that seven-eighths of the grapes of California go to the wine-press, and that four-fifths of the grapes grown in all the rest of the United States are for table

American wines, with the very large aggregate of capital already invested, and increasing during the last decade at the rate of \$10,000,000 a year, should suffice to arouse all friends of temperance throughout the land to a full realization of the importance of a genuina and a genuine and general revival of a genuine and general revival of total abstinence temperance teaching, especially among the young. With a consumption of wines, native and foreign, amounting to nearly a gallon a year, and of beer about twelve gallons, for each of our 62,000,000 Seople, there is indeed a most urgent need of an effective popular appeal against all neverage use of intoxicants.—National Temperance Advocate.

TEMPERANCE NEWS AND NOTES. The man who drinks a little drinks too There are 1,800,000 children in Bands of

Hope in the United Kingdom,

smokes or swears.

"Shamewater" is an appropriate name given to strong drink on the Dark Contin-Forty young women of Des Moines, Iowa, have signed an agreement to receive the attentions of no young man who drinks, chews,

licenses have been granted the last year in the City of Washington to sell liquors, yield-ing a revenue of \$85,900. The Women's Christian Temperance Union, of Detroit, Mich., has decided that the drinking of ginger ale, ginger beer, home-made wine, root be er and raspberry syrup "violates the places" the pledge."

One thousand two hundred and seven

The report of the Elinburgh Royal Asylum for 1889 says: "We never, except in 1876, had so many cases sent here in which the assigned cause of the malady was alcoholic excess as this year."

In the Wesleyan Methodists' Connection there are now 652 adult Temperance Socie-ties, with 43,431 members, and 3569 Bauds of Hope, with 370,681 members. An autigambling pledge has been issued. The Lancet remarks that while England is taking a very active and creditable part in the attempt to prevent the importation of alcohol into the interior of Africa, she cau-not do better than labor to abate the al-

passed numerous resolutions on the usual subjects. Among these were a request to both capitalist and labor to study the perance question in the interest of their relations and a commendation of the action of the Government in refusing the use of the mails to lotteries. It is said that the first of next January

coholism of home communities, thriving and well employed but kept back by drank-

The recent W. C. T. U. annual convention

will in all probability see the end of the use a natural gas for manufacturing purposes, s the supply is practically exhaus